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Manfred Hauswirth , Mehdi Jazayeri
**ACM SIGSOFT Software Engineering Notes , Proceedings of the 7th European
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on Foundations of software engineering** October 1999
Volume 24 Issue 6
> We present a communication and component model for push systems. Surprisingly, despite
> the widespread use of many push services on the Internet, no such models exist. Our
> communication model contrasts push systems with client-server and event-based systems.
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Henri E. Bal , Jennifer G. Steiner , Andrew S. Tanenbaum
ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR) September 1989
Volume 21 Issue 3
> When distributed systems first appeared, they were programmed in traditional sequential
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> messages. As distributed applications became more commonplace and more sophisticated,
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Proceedings of the ninth annual ACM symposium on Principles of distributed computing
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Clarence A. Ellis , Simon J. Gibbs , Gail Rein
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Volume 34 Issue 1

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information systems
L. C. N. Tseung , C. C. Yu
ACM SIGOIS Bulletin , Proceedings of the conference on Office information systems
March 1990
Volume 11 Issue 2-3
Guaranteed, Reliable, Secure Broadcast (GRSB) - is a protocol that provides reliable and
secure broadcast/multicast communications. Four logical nodes are enforced in the network -
a Central Retransmitter, a Security Controller, a Designated Acknowledger, a (many when
need) Playback Recorder(s). Through the coordinated service of the four nodes, every user
node can be guaranteed to receive all broadcast messages in a secure manner and in the
correct temporal order. This paper focuses on the ...

9 Privacy/anonymity: Receiver anonymity via incomparable public keys   80%
Brent R. Waters , Edward W. Felten , Amit Sahai
Proceedings of the 10th ACM conference on Computer and communication security
October 2003
We describe a new method for protecting the anonymity of message receivers in an
untrusted network. Surprisingly, existing methods fail to provide the required level of
anonymity for receivers (although those methods do protect sender anonymity). Our method
relies on the use of multicast, along with a novel cryptographic primitive that we call an
Incomparable Public Key cryptosystem, which allows a receiver to efficiently create many
anonymous "identities" for itself without divulging that these ...

10 Routing: ANODR: anonymous on demand routing with untraceable routes for   80%
mobile ad-hoc networks
Jiejun Kong , Xiaoyan Hong
**Proceedings of the 4th ACM international symposium on Mobile ad hoc networking &
computing** June 2003
In hostile environments, the enemy can launch traffic analysis against interceptable routing
information embedded in routing messages and data packets. Allowing adversaries to trace
network routes and infer the motion pattern of nodes at the end of those routes may pose a
serious threat to covert operations. We propose ANODR, an anonymous on-demand routing
protocol for mobile ad hoc networks deployed in hostile environments. We address two
closely related problems: For *route anonymity*, AN ...

11 Notable computer networks

80%

John S. Quarterman , Josiah C. Hoskins
Communications of the ACM October 1986
Volume 29 Issue 10
Computer networks are becoming more numerous and more diverse. Collectively, they
constitute a worldwide metanetwork.

12 Advanced tutorials: Groupware and the simulation consultant

80%

Simon J. E. Taylor
Proceedings of the 32nd conference on Winter simulation December 2000
This paper recognises that good communication and interaction are key factors to the
success of a simulation project and suggests that groupware technology can increase the
chances of success. To underline this, the paper reviews the process of simulation to
illustrate the amount of communication and interaction that must take place during a
simulation project. The paper then discusses computer supported cooperative work and
groupware, a research field and information technology that has success ...

13 Session 5: WWG: a wide-area infrastructure to support groups

80%

Joan Manuel Marquès , Leandro Navarro
**Proceedings of the 2001 International ACM SIGGROUP Conference on Supporting Group
Work - Volume 2001** September 2001
Group learning at Internet scale is becoming more frequent in university courses. This
complex process requires support by distributed computing learning support
infrastructures.This paper describes the design of WWG (World-Wide Groups): a distributed
and decentralized infrastructure with the aim of supporting distributed group learning and
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Sasa Dekleva
Communications of the AIS June 2000

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Shlomi Dolev , Rafail Ostrobsky
ACM Transactions on Information and System Security (TISSEC) May 2000
Volume 3 Issue 2
We examine the problem of efficient anonymous multicast and reception in general
communication networks. We present algorithms that achieve anonymous communication,
are protected against traffic analysis, and require O(1) amortized communication complexity
on each link and low computational comlexity. The algorithms support sender anonymity,
receiver(s) anonymity, or sender-receiver anonymity.

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Clay Shields , Brian Neil Levine
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November 2000

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Proceedings of the eleventh annual ACM-SIAM symposium on Discrete algorithms
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Martha Steenstrup
ACM SIGCOMM Computer Communication Review July 1998
Volume 28 Issue 3

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Martha Steenstrup
ACM SIGCOMM Computer Communication Review January 1998
Volume 28 Issue 1

> The quantitative results presented in our SIGCOMM '97 paper [1] include numerous minor errors. These errors were caused by programming bugs that led to faulty analyses and simulations, and by inaccurate transcriptions during the preparation of the paper. Here we present corrected figures and tables, as well as corrections to values that appeared in the text of the original paper. The effect of correcting the errors is to reduce the differences between the results based on the proxy trace and tho ...

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David Mazières , M. Frans Kaashoek
Proceedings of the 5th ACM conference on Computer and communications security
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